Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of Nov. 18.

There was a slight earthquake at Milford, Carl Sliett, a molder, was scalded to death at Ft. Wayne, Ind. Peter Brown was arrested at Akron, O., for

beating his wife. An epidemic of scarlet fever is raging in Perry county, Indiana.

Fred S. Hammond was bound over for forging checks at Akron, O. A young son of Henry Rowland was burned

to death at Zanesville, O. Mrs. Mary Walters, a widow, sixty-two years old, dropped dead, at Cincinnati.

John Shearer was seriously injured by a powder explosion at New Springfield, O. Wilson W. Sharp, a butcher, committed suicide at Mt. Vernon, O., because of despond-

Desperado Queen was shot and killed near Vinits, L. T., by Deputy Sheriff Carter and

An unknown negro was found lying in an alley at Birmingham, Ala. He had died of star-The body of Paul Betz, an inmate of the Sol-

diers' Home, near Dayton, O., was found in the lake at the Home. Ernest Raynor, a seven-year-old boy, was fatally injured while attempting to board a mov-

ing train at Akron, O. Miss Mattie Woolsey and her nephew, Henry Lovell, drowned while trying to ford a river near Greenville, Tenn.

The National Educational Association will meet in Nashville next July, the first meeting in the South since 1869.

The guaranters of the Cincinnati Exposition will have to pay just 35 per cent. of the amount which figures on their notes. Col. J. B. Thomas was elected governor of the

Soldiers' Home near Dayton, O. Capt. Milton McCoy was appointed treasurer. Harry W. King was shot aud killed at Omaha, Neb., by a woman claiming to be his wife. He had just married another woman.

A man registering as Fred Barber, 23 Chipping House road, Sheffield, Eng., committed suicide by shooting at Suspension Bridge N. Y. Dick Keating, of Lafayette, Ind., and Ed B. White, of Decatur, Ill, have agreed to fight to a finish Nov. 25, within fifty miles of Danville,

Alex. Messer, one of the notorious Hatfield murderers, who is said to have killed twentyseven men, was arrested in Lincoln county, West

W. S. Stier and James Welsh, conductor and engineer on a freight train that was the cause of a collision on the Baltimore & Ohio, in which three men were killed, have been indicted. A mail stage near San Luis Obispo, Cal., was

stopped by a lone highwayman, who went through four passengers and cleaned up about \$50. He also took all the registered mail matter. Jesse McDowell, for the killing of George Bird and Nels Madson, in the Centennial valley, Wyoming, one year ago, has been convicted of man-slaughter in the first degree. Sentence was de-

ferred. George F. Groff, a telegraph operator, is under arrest in Chicago. He was employed by the Lehigh Valley railroad at Easton, Pa., and is charged with forgery in making out false bills of

Twelve hundred furnace employes, operating

fourteen furnaces in the Shenango valley, received an advance of 10 and 15 cents a day in their wages. The increase was voluntary on the part of the manufacturers. Sigmund Keller, a Milwaukee traveling sales-

man, charged with embezzlement, was arrested in St. Paul and held for requisition. He secured habeas corpus, and is out on \$10,000 bail until further examination, Monday. It is said that positive evidence has been ob-

tained that one of the persons burned in the European Hotel fire at Chattanooga, Tenn., was robbed and afterward murdered with a batchet, and the botel set on fire to cover up the

Senator Quay, chairman of the Republican national committee, adheres to his claim that the Republicans will have a majority of five in the next House. Alluding to certain Democratic threats that have been made, be says: "The Republican party will hold with a mailed hand all that it fairly won on November 6."

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journal.] APPEAL TO IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

President Fitzgerald Asks Pecuniary Aid for the Use of Chaires S. Parnell. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 17 .- The following cir-

cular has been addressed by President Fitzgerald to the various branches of the Irish Nation-"To the Officers and Members of the Irish National

"The foulest conspiracy known to British history since the days of Titus Oates has been entered into by the present government of England under cover of the London Times (newspaper). for the purpose of thwarting the efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to secure by constitutional agitation the legislative rights of the Irish people. Failing by every other device known to the tyrant and oppressor to repress aspirations of men who, struggling liberty, already begin to breathe atmosphere, this Tory government, beaten in its role of the tiger, now descends to the slimy methods of the serpent. Salisbury and his Cabinet have stooped to employ moral knaves, forgers, perjurers and outcasts of society to forswear the characters of their Irish leaders, and thus drive them from public life, boping thereby to force the Irish people to adopt as their only alternative the policy of violence and despair, a policy which, in Ireland's poverty and helplessness, could only end in her destruction. Even in this last infamous design, this most despisable of all British governments begins to fear the exposure of its unexampled turpitude. The royal commission, created by the Tory government, and framed with a view

to accord Mr. Parnell and his friends only that

modicum of justice which often corruption

must pay to public decency, has proved itself incapable of descending

to the level of Tory baseness. The opening

statement of the Attorney general has failed in its evil intent; several of the witnesses have under cross-examination made admissions damaging to the enemies of Mr. Parnell rather than to himself and his colleagues. The evidence the Irish leaders are prepared to offer proves, beyond a doubt, the infamy of the government and its mask. The London Times, in attempting, by means of forged letters, to destroy not only the repre entative of the Irish people. but the venerable statesman who, as leader of the British Liberals, has dared to inaugurate a policy of justice and conciliation between the people of Great Britain and Ireland, baffled at every point of its ignoble and malicious course, the Salisbury Cabinet is now striving to keep back the damning evidence held by the Irish leaders by prolonging and extending the commission and consequently increasing the enormous costs in the hope of compelling Mr. Parnell to abandon the case for want of funds to meet the heavy expenditures lorged upon him and his friends. Irishmen of America, you have nobly supported and encouraged Mr. Parnell in his contest with the enemies of Ireland. He stands now before the bar of British public opinion to answer the charges of villainous conspirators, with the English secret-service money at their backs. Will you desert him now! Will you, by anathy and indifference, aid the foul conspiracy that seeks to morally assassinate the foremost man of the Irish people. Concentrated in him to-day are the feelings and aspirations of the world-wide Irish race, and shall Charless Stewart Parnell become the victim of the forger and the perjurer because he has not the money that necessity compels him to expend to defeat the machinations of his and Ireland's enemies! To harbor such a thought would be an insult to every man of Irish blood. Come, then, to the rescue of the man who stands

great. Ireland speaks by the voice of Charles Stewart Parnell. "He asks assistance more for the cause of motherland than the cause of personal defense. He asks your help in the name of the living and by the memory of the dead. I will answer for you-you never failed Ireland in the past and you will not fail her now. Yours respectfully, "JOHN FITZGERALD.

"President Irish National League Association."

as the ideal representative of our race to-day.

in America. The heat of the contest is over,

and now let Irishmen of every political shade jote in friendly grasp and pledge their aid to our brothers beyond the sea. Every branch of the

league is most earnestly requested to raise at

once a l'arneil defense fund and remit the same

as speedily as possible to Rev. Charles O'Reilly,

D. D., Detroit, Mich. The urgency is very

We have fought our great constitutional battle

Want Full Pay for Half Work. SHERBROKE, Nov. 17 .- The Hereford railway troubles have been resumed. About 125 Italians are now on strike at Paquette, six miles from the border. Thursday night, by cutting away a portion of a tressle, they secured two engines with coupling pins and the ruffians retaliated by hearing yesterday before the Governor. His which had been to use during the day. They throwing stones until the train got out of reach. Lase was continued, but in the meantime his athad previously prevented the working of the They then terrorized the community generally.

steam plow. Their grievance is a singular one. the men have been able to carry on the work only about half the time, but they consider them selves entitled to full pay, and are trying to secure it by means of intimidation and taking

possession of valuable rolling stock.

Russia's New Loan. Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Nov. 17.-The reports of an alliance between France, Russia and Spain, and rumors of Russian troops on the frontier of Germany are phenomena which are associated with the Russian loan. Another tripartite alliance against the central European alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy has not yet been achieved, but it is aimed at in Minister Goblet's speech before the Chamber of Deputies in defense of the Vatican. This speech was meant to allure Catholic Spain toward a sympathetic neutrality, if not an actual alliance, with France. The Berlin Foreign Office is quite alive to the growing understanding between France and Spain, but an eventual alliance of the two countries is deemed very probable.

In regard to the movements of Russian troops, the Cologne Gazette, in a semi-official communication, says: "The scope of the new Russian military orders cannot be accurately known until war experts, having clear data on the matter, can pronounce upon it. The reasons published at St. Petersburg for the redistribution of the army feebly try to conceal the truth, but in Berlin they are estimated at their true value. The fact that Russia is pushing fresh divisions toward the frontier of Germany demands keen attention, although men of business need not discover in these movements any immediate threat against European peace."

Other papers show the same uneasiness, although they concur in considering it improbable that Russia will openly hasten forward her war preparations at the very moment she is appealing for a new loan. Neverunmixed evil, since it arranges to use one-third no subscription list will be opened in Berlin and Frankfort. On the contrary, the semi-official press advises investors to unload on Paris. It is hoped that the reopening of the French market | vard, 6. to Russian loans will facilitate the sales of German holders. The Post issues a warning against the investment by Germans in Russian bonds. The paper concludes that the purpose of this loan is to strengthen Russian credit and encourage a belief that her paramount policy will be pacific, so that she may ere long raise a larger | Knights of Labor. This passage occurs in the loan designed for war purposes. Already during | protest: o week large amounts of Russian stocks have been transferred in Paris, where the buyers appear to be influenced by other than business ideas. A spirit akin to the mad excitement relative to the Panama canal speculation incites the French investor to risk his money in favor of his beloved ally. Russian securities have fallen per cent. here since Thursday.

Blackburn Talks Back.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 17.—Senator Black-burn, in reply to Judge Rucker's affirmation that President Cleveland, a week before election, said he feared the Democratic party would be knifed in New York, said to a Courier-Journal reporter, to-day: "Upon the face of the pa-pers I was forced, on Tuesday last, to brand this man as beyond recognition as a gentleman. have read his review to which you called my attention, and am now in doubt if I am not deal ing with a paid spy, employed to do dirty work. I repeat every statement made in the interview that you had with me three days ago, and say, furthermore, that there are witnesses who can tell what happened. Mr. Cleve-land is one, Secretary of War Endicott is another, and there are two others whose names I am not at liberty to give, and, unless Rucker be lost to every sense of decency, as his course would indicate, he cannot deny them. The whole truth is this: He claimed to be an ex-Kentuckian, and that commended him to me. He asked me to take him to the White House. He requested that a special interview should be arranged, and through Colonel Lamont the introduction was secured, and I took him there. will not name the others of the party, for I have no right to do it. He did not find me talking with the President, for he was only admitted to the executive mansion by my presence with him. If this man was hired to do the dirty work to which he seems to have taken so kindly, I can do no more than crave the President's pardon for having been misled into introducing to him a caricature on humanity, for whose existence the Lord, in fair dealing, owes an apology to mankind. In thinking over the details of the conversation which this creature has sought to make public, I wish to say that it is possible that in my former interview I may have been mistaken as to the mention of Mr. Hewitt's name, but, I rather think upon reflection, that his name was mentioned, but not by the President. If mentioned at all, it was by me."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.-The parade of Republican clubs here to-night, in celebration of the party's victory, was a great demonstration, Vice-president-elect Morton, who reviewed the procession, was given an enthusiastic ovation by the 25,000 men in line and the many spectators. The procession moved in two columns on Broad street, starting, respectively, from the north at Susquehanna avenue and from the South at Tasker street, a distance of four miles apart. Each column began to move at 8:30 P. M., and the head of the column moving north reached the Union League at ten minutes past 9. On the reviewing-stand, in addition to Mr. Morton, were Hon. Warner Miller and Hon. Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and ex-Governor Alger, of Michigan. Among the visitors, the body of men which received the greatest attention from the applanding spectators was the Bankers' and Brokers' Club. of New York, who marched to the number of 250 behind Gilmore's Band. The solid lines of spectators seemed, for the time the New Yorkers were passing, to think of the importance of the vote of that State for Harrison and Morton, and continuous cheering and handclapping greeted them. Mr. Morton deffed his hat and bowed as each organization saluted him on reaching the stand. Banners were carried, but the inscriptions borne on them were exceptionally moderate in tone for such an occasion. This was accounted for by an order issued by the chief marshal prohibiting the carrying of any improper or unseemly political caricatures derogatory to the opposition or their candidates. The head of the column marching south reached the reviewing stand at ten minutes of 10 o'clock. The clubs moved with a front of sixteen men until the column met. when the fronts were reduced to eight. Each column marched to the starting point of the other, and then returned over the same route to the point whence it started. Long after midnight the double columns were marching past the reviewing stand.

Parade of Philadelphia Republican Clubs

Affairs in Zanzibar and Vicinity. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press. BERLIN, Nov. 17 .- The German and English consular authorities in Zanzibar are about to issue similar proclamations forbidding German and English subjects to contract with slaveowners for a supply of slave labor. This edict will be difficult of enforcement, as there are a number of ports and stations where the status of the men hired for work is doubtful. Consul Vobsen, agent of the German East African Company at Zanzibar, has withdrawn his resignation. Other officials who have had their hopes quickened by the Anglo-German agreement,

will also remain at their posts. Paul Reichart, the African traveler, has a vigbrous article in the Duetcher Werchenblatt, a Free-Conservative organ, in which criticises the inactivity of the German government at the outbreak of the natives in the recent insurrection on the coast. Reichart is no friend of the Anglo-German compact. He prefers to see the Germans act independently. The Werchenblatt draws of the teachers' department; Capt. H. H. Luysthe government's attention to the statements. and demands that it explain why the cruiser Moewe lay passive at anchor off Kilwa while the two German officials of the East African Company were being murdered. The National Gazette, in the same strain, says that the admiralty must institute an inquiry into the matter.

Grady Will Not Run for Senator. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17 .- Mr. Grady has a letter in the Constitution in which he again declines to be a candidate for United States Senator. The movement to put him in Governor Colquitt's place has progressed during the week in spite of Mr. Grady's repeated refusals to become a candidate. The election will occur on Tuesday, and Mr. Grady, in a two-column article, goes over the situation frankly and states the case clearly to his friends. Meetings have been held in the State indorsing him. A proposition for a joint debate between himself and Senator Colquitt was voted down by Senator Colquitt's friends after an exciting debate in the House.

Tramp Killed by an Officer.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 17.-A gang of twenty-two tramps boarded a local freight train, a little after noon to-day, on the Boston & Albany railroad, between this city and the In-dian Orehard. When the train stopped at Indian Orchard station they were obliged to get off while the switching was going on. They attempted to board the train again, and a brisk fight ensued. The train hands beat the men off with coupling pins and the ruffians retaliated by

Help was summoned from this city, and a They demand full pay, though during the last special train was made up with a force of police-month they have worked only half time. During that time the weather has been so wet that just west of Indiana Orchard station and the officers gave chase, each singling out a man. Six were captured in this way, and City Marshal Clune shot and killed a seventh. The shooting was probably accidental, as the marshal drew his revolver to frighten the man. The man is supposed to be a bank burglar. He had nearly \$30 on his person, and looked like a man unac-customed to hard work or tramping. He was fairly dressed, was five feet nine inches high, and weighed 170 pounds. A letter from New York city, dated in October, and beginning "Dear Brother," was found in his pocket, and on various articles were the names John Gee and August Sohnenburg, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Harvard Beaten at Football. PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17 .- The crimson of Harvard and the orange and black of Princeton met, to-day, at football, and to-night the orange and black floats high. More perfect football weather could not have been made, if to order. Six thousand visitors were here. Friends of Harvard were confident of victory, while those of Princeton were hopeful. That Harvard should not score until the last three minutes of the game, even the wildest Princeton enthusiast would not have predicted. This, however, proved the fact. In the general crowd Prince-ton men largely predominated, but when the two teams ran out on the field at 2:30 hearty cheers greeted each, and the waving banners and colors made the grand-stand very gay. The game was called at 2:45 by referee Camp. Mesers. Corbin and Richard were the umpires in the first and second halves, respectively. Princeton began playing a strongly aggressive game, and by steady rushing forced the ball down near Harvard's goal line, where, at the end of the first 12 minutes, Cook scored four points for Princeton, by a touchdown amid tremendous enthusiasm. An attempt to kick the goal was unsuccessful, so theless, the money market does not like the score remained 4 to 0. Princeton having to see Russia borrowing money. The Bourse in Paris does not consider the loan an tinued the same tactics, and when the first half was finished the score stood 12 to 0 in of the whole amount for conversion. This fact favor of Princeton. In the last half Prince-modifies the hostility to the loan in Berlin. Still, ton secured a touch-down and kicked a goal, raising its score to 18, and Harvard made 5 in the same way, three minutes before time was called. Final score: Princeton, 18; Har-

A Protest Against the Chinese. NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- The Woman's Industrial League to-night adopted a protest, addressed to the convention at Indianapolis, protesting against admission of Chinese to the

"There are, to-day, in New York city, 3,00 capable, unemployed women sitting around intelligence offices, looking anxiously for the work that 500 Chinese laundries are giving to 1,500 Chinamen, and these 1,500 Chinamen are doing the work of 3,000 honest wagewomen, who profess to belong to organized labor. We demand less selfishness from organized labor in the future, and that it shall show more liberality to the interests of our wage-women. New York city prostitutes annually. furnishes 20,000 These recruits come largely from under-paid under-fed and starved-out women. If you are sincere as a body, protect your own household from these immoral, leprous Chinamen who are taking she bread out of the mouths of our wagewomen, and driving them to prostitution and

starvation." Christian Workers.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 17.—To-day's session of the Christian Workers opened with a special prayer-meeting for children, presided over by Rev. E. Payson Hammond. Then the Rev. J. D. Jones, of Cleveland, "one-armed Jack," as he is familiarly called among his friends, told the story of the sailors' floating bethel, and of his city mission work in that place, the funds for which are largely contributed by vessel-owners, who fully appreciate his labors.

Elder Rufus Smith gave a sketch of his itinerant labors through a great part of the United States. Miss Prosser, of Buffalo, described her mission work in that city, and, with full discussion of these and kindred topics, the morning session closed.

In the afternoon a variety of mission enterprises came in for a share of attention, and Rev. Payson Hammond described the "History and Methods of Work of the Children's Special Service Mission," which he desires to see introduced In the evening out-door meetings, conducted

by visiting clergymen, were held in various

Arrested for Performing a Mock Marriage, EVANSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 17 .-- Sergeant Joseph . Frank, and private George Kelley, of the United States army, stationed at this point, were arrested, to-night, and jailed on a charge of attempting to betray Mary Masterdon, a seventeen-year-old girl, of Troy, Ind. Kelley met the girl, and after wooing her few days proposed marriage, and was accepted. A scheme was then concocted between himself and Frank to have a mock marriage performed. which was done this evening, Frank producing a pretended marriage certificate and performing the ceremony. The fact that an army officer performed the ceremony led a friend of the young woman to interest himself in the matter, and the arrests followed. Kelly had taken passage on a steamer with his pretended bride. Miss Masterdon is both indignant and

treated. Henry Johnson's Strange Story.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- Henry Johnson, thirtyseven years old, of London, England, related a strange story to the police to-night. He approached a patrolman early in the evening and asked where he was. "Broadway and Thirtieth street," the officer

grieved at the manner in which she has been

"Where is that?"

parts of the city.

"New York city." "You mean I am in America?" "Yes; where did you think you were?"

"In London." Johnson was taken to a station-house where he said his last remembrance was walking on Cheapside. How he came to this country, or what he had done, he did not recollect. He was detained.

Deputy United States Marshal Fined. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Nov. 17 .- The trial of R. H. Osborn, a deputy United States marshal, who arrested Charles Haas at Waynetown on Nov. 6, was before Mayor Russell today. Osborn arrested Hass on a charge of violating the election law and brought him to this city, and then released him. Haas in turn had Osborn arrested for assault upon bimself and wife. The Mayor found Osborn guilty, and fined him \$10 for assaulting Mr. Hass and \$10

for assaulting Mrs. Haas. The case was ap-

pealed, and Osborn gave bond, with J. L. Goben

and Alex. Harper as sureties. Both of the

sureties are Democrats, Goben being the present county auditor and Harper an ex-sheriff. Accidentally Shot While Hunting. SEYMOUR, Ind., Nov. 17 .- A distressing accicident occurred near here, yesterday, resulting in the instant death of Frank McDonald a young man twenty-three years old, son of John McDonald and uephew of Senator W. N. McDonald. While duck-hunting on White river, two miles north of this city, a Winchester rifle which he was holding under his arm slipped from his hold and was discharged, the ball striking him in the head. He was an exemplary young man and very popular. Two years ago he graduated at Shield's high-school.

Organization of Sunday-School Workers. FRANKLIN, Ind., Nov. 17 .- A union Sundayschool organization was effected here this week, and is officered as follows: R. V. Ditmars. superintendent of the department of visitation; Dr. H. J. Hall, superintendent of the normal department; Prof. A. B. Chaffee, superintendent ter, superintendent of the lecture department; Miss One Payne, general correspondent. The object of the organization is to promote the interest and welfare of our different Sundayschools.

Southern Pacific Changes. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 17 .- The vacancy caused by the death of Charles Crocker in the directory of the Southern Pacific company, has been filled by the promotion of Third Vicepresident C. T. Crocker to the second vice-presidency, and the election of A. N. Towne to a seat in the directory, with the position of third vice-president. In addition to his new duties, Mr. Towne will retain his position as general

manager of this railroad system. Natural Gas for Wabash. WABASH, Ind., Nov. 17 .- There was a brilliant natural-gas display to-night, near this city, the fluid having been brought within two miles of the city limits in a pipe line which is to supply Wa-bash. The blaze shot nearly fifty feet high from the eight-inch pipe, laid horizontally, and the force was terrific. Only two wells were turned on. The line will be completed next week. This will be the third city in the State to pipe gas

from a distance. Traveling Salesman Arrested. Sr. PAUL, Nov. 17 .- Sigmund Keller, the Milwankee traveling salesman, wanted in that city on a charge of embezziement, was arrested on requisition papers from Wisconsin and given a

which was granted this morning. Judge Nelson continued his case until Monday morning, but released Keller on a \$10,000 bail.

Should Be Severely Punished. A few boodlums on the South Side are still annoying residents who have pictures of General Harrison in their windows. Saturday night bowlders were thrown through the windows in a number of residences on "Irish Hill." There are many complaints from residents of that neighborhood because the police do not make more of an effort to spot this gang of rascals, who have been annoying them ever since the

The Fifth California.

San Francisco, Nov. 17 .- The completion of the official canvas will have to be awaited to determine whether Phelps, Republican, or Clunie is elected in the Fifth congressional district. The fact has been discovered that all the city papers, in aggregating the vote of the Thirtyninth assembly district, transposed the totals of Phelps and Clunie, which made a difference against the latter of 526. Partial official, added to remaining semi-official returns, now give Clunie a plurality of 41.

A Steel Mill for Hartford City. PITTSBURG, Nov. 17 .- Abram Reese, the Pittsburg inventor, has organized a company which will erect a mammoth steel plant at Hartford City, Ind., which will have a capacity for finished product equaling any in the United States. The mill will use patented processes owned by Reese. It is said that there is abundant natural gas at the mill site. The majority of the stockholders are residents of Indiana.

Official Returns from Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, Ma., Nov. 17 .- Official returns of the presidential and gubernatorial vote give these totals; For Cleveland, 261,957; Har-rison, 236,325; Fisk, 4,954; Streeter, 15,853; total vote, 519,089; Cleveland's plurality, 25,632; maority, 4.825. For Francis (Dem.), 255,822; Kimball (Rep.), 241,591; Manning (Labor), 15,349; Lowe (Pro.), 3,076; Francis's plurality, 13,231. He lacks 5, 194 of having a majority.

Official Figures from Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17 .- The returns from all the counties in Tennessee show these figures. Cleveland, 159,079; Harrison, 139,815, Fisk, 5,699: Streeter, 48. Cleveland's plurality, 19,284; majority, 13,517. For Governor: Taylor, Democrat, 156,836; Hawkins, Republican, 139,014; Johnson, Probibitionist, 6,843. Taylor's plurality, 17,822; majority, 10,979.

A Financial Fallure. CINCINNATI, Nov. 17 .- This afternoon the Centennial Exposition commissioners made a report. In a general way they fixed the assessment to be paid by the guarantors of the exposition fund at 35 per cent. The guaranty fund was \$1,000,000, and the assessment will be

National Educational Association. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 17.—The National Educational Association will meet in Nashville in annual session next July. The place of meeting was left to the executive committee, who decided to come to Nashville. This will be the first meeting in the South since 1860.

Methodist Missions. NEW YORK, Nov. 17 .- The Methodist Episcopal missionary committee to-day made the following appropriations for missions: Norway, \$18.000: Sweden, \$25,068; Denmark, \$8,362; Bulgaria, \$19,220: Italy, \$47,000; Mexico, \$52,000; Corea, \$16,104.

Harrison's Plurslity in Iowa. DESMOINES, Ia., Nov. 17 .- Official returns from every county in the State give Harrison 211,592; Cleveland, 177,899; Harrison's plurality, 31,693.

POLITICS IN NORTH CAROLINA. A Republican Who Thinks the Back of Bourbonism Has Been Broken.

Washington Post. Mr. James E. Boyd, of Greensboro', N. C., is at the Ebbitt House. He was formerly United States district attorney for the portion of the State in which he lives, but when Cleveland came into office he gave up the position and re-sumed the practice of law. Mr. Boyd is a young man of powerful build, the very picture of bealth and physical vigor, and he is accompanied by a friend who is quite as fine a specimen of manhood as himself. Greensboro' is in the Piedmont belt of North Carolina, which is to that State what the Blue grass region is to Kentucky, or the Shenandoah valley to Virginia. He served in the confederate army three years, though but a mere boy, and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872. Since that time he has been a straight Republican. He gives a very interesting account of the state

of affairs in North Carolina "If." he said, it had been known there on the morning of the election that Harrison was to be elected, the State would have given him a large majority. It was generally assumed that Cleveland would be elected. But the Republicans made great gains, anyhow, and these gains, strange though it may appear, were in the counties where the whites predominate."

"How do you account for that?" "Well, for two reasons. First, because North Carolina is an old Whig State, and the people there are protectionists by education and by tradition; second, a great many ex-confederate soldiers voted for Harrison in preference to Cleveland. I think most of the Republican gain was due to this latter fact. Thousands of old soldiers said since they had to vote for a Northern man anyhow, they would prefer one who had come out and fought in the field instead of remaining at home."

"How did Harrison run with your local and Republican tickets?" "He ran ahead everywhere. For instance, in my congressional district, Mr. Brower, our | pressed by his words. candidate, received 650 majority, while Harrison received nearly 1,000. In the Ninth, or Asheville, district, where the Democrats usually have about 2,000 majority, Harrison received over 1,000 majority. This is sufficient to show you what great changes are taking place in our State. I think I am safe in saying that the back of Bourbonism has been broken in North Caro-

"What effect on the South do you think the election of Harrison will have?" "It will break up bourbonism in every State in the South, if General Harrison pursues the right

"What do you mean by the right policy?" "I mean a policy of conciliation and friendship. I don't know what he will do, not having had the slightest intimation, but am quite sure he will take the sensible view and pursue a course toward the South that will make bim friends instead of enemies. The Democrats of the South in most instances are good men, but they have been frightfully misled. There is a certain element among them which seeks just as industriously to keep alive the memories of the war as any men in the North have ever done. These are the Bourbons. Some of them fought and some of them did not; most of them did

"Then you take a hopeful view of the South?" "Yes, I do. I think Harrison will have the good sense to see what we need, and that he will have the courage to give it to us."

The Devil Scared for Once. Keating's History of Ireland.

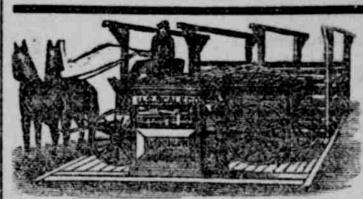
The Chronicle relates that when St. Colum Cill was in Ireland there lived a pagan priest in the County of Tyrconnell who erected a temple of great beauty and magnificence in those times, and among other curiosities of art and work-manship he made an altar of fine glass, which he superstitiously adorned with representations of the sun and moon. It happened that this priest was seized with a sudden distemper which took away his senses, and he was without motion, as if he had been in a swoon. The devil, who, it seems, had a particular resentment the man, took advantage against opportunity seizing his talons, was hurrying him away through the air. St. Colum Cill, looking up, perceived the fiend on the wing bearing his prey, and when he was flying directly over bim the saint made the sign of the cross in the air above his head, which so astonished the devil that he let go his hold and dropped the priest, who providentially fell at St. Colum's feet. This deliverance was so gratefully received by the priest that, after a short discourse, he became a conwert to Christianity, and when he had dedicated his temple to the Christian service he bestowed it upon St. Column and entered into a religious order, where he led a monastic life and became an eminent professor of the faith.

"Not by a Long Shot."

Bridgeport (Conn.) Special.

A fashionable wedding in one of the churches here this morning was broken up in an extraordinary manner. The groom and his best man were on hand betimes and waited for the bridal party to arrive. They were in some way delayed, and the groom began to get impatient as the swear and berate his intended for her tardiness. During his ravings to his best man the bridal party suddenly arrived. and the young woman overheard her fiance roundly abusing her and swearing outrageously. The bride's face assumed a deathly parly parlor. She approached the altar and stood motionless until the minister asked if she "would love, cherish and obey," to which she replied, in a clear, ringing voice: "Not by a long shot," and majestically marched out of the edishot," and majestically marched out of the edi-fice. The groom was dismayed. The semi-





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bride would listen to no entreatries from her parents to go on with the wedding, and was driven to her home half married. The groom declared he would give up swearing if the woman will consent to the last half of the marriage ceremony.

A FIERY APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS. John S. Wise, of Virginie, Calls Them to Act Vigorously in the South.

New York World.

Owing, doubtless, to the lateness of the hour at which it was delivered, the most important and certainly the most eloquent of the speeches made at the "Spell-binders" or Republican campaign orators' banquet, at Delmonico's, on Wednesday night, that of Jonn S. Wise, of Virginia, failed to be printed in yesterday morning's papers. The reporters had nearly all departed and the close of the entertainment was evidently near at hand when Mr. Wise was called upon. His very first words were like a bugle call. A murmur ran around the room, and the listless atmosphere in a moment was changed to one of

life and interest. "I come from what is called the 'solid South,' " said Mr. Wise. "I come from a section of the country toward which the Republican party has not done its duty. [Sensation.] I am not the critic nor the censor of the Republican party, but until that party sees that the electoral vote of the Southern States is counted as it is cast it fails in its mission. Returning to Virginia to cast my vote for Harrison and Morton, I then left the State. I left it almost in despair. It is not one of the States which represents what is called the 'solid South.' The Republican party has struggled there to have its rights-not by the shotgun, not by negro-killing nor by ballot-box stuffing, but by honest and upright means, and Virginia is to-day rightly a Republican State. It has been stolen as before, and Grover Cleveland knows in his heart of hearts that with this and other stolen Southern States he was never rightly President of the United States.

Sensation and applause. "In this very room," continued the speaker, "a year or more ago, a speech was delivered on the 'New South,' a speech whose statements and whose promises were as empty as its high sounding words. There is no 'New South,' and there will be no 'New South' till the Republican party grapples with and overthrows the evils of Southern elections, and until it does more than simply proclaim a free ballot and a fair count. There must be no temporizing on this question, no indifference towards it, and no avoidance of

it. I know whereof I speak." Mr. Wise in an eloquent peroration told of his recent presentation in Richmond of a stand of colors to the Virginia Cadets. "There were other colors," he said, "but when I recalled to these youths, one of them my own son, that their fathers had fought in a cause that they and I considered just, the flag I gave them, and which waved above all others, was the stars and stripes, the symbol of all what should be and what, thank God, if the Republican party does its duty towards the South, soon will be, a united Nation, with no solid South or other sectional divisions."

Mr. Wise spoke with evident bitterness of feeling, and the audience was irresistibly im-

WHERE PEAFOWLS ARE NATIVE.

Regarded as a Sacred Bird by the Hindoos Who Will Not Allow Them to Be Shot. Thomas Stevens, in St. Nicholas Magazine.

These birds of brilliant plumage run wild in the Indian jungles, strut freely about the rice fields and frequent the sacred trees along the Grand Trunk road. Those that frequent the Grand Trunk road and stroll about in the vicinity of the villages are almost as tame and fearless in the presence of man as the domesticated ones that so proudly strut about the lawn of an American country house.

The reason for their tameness is found in the fact that they also, in common with many things in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms, are held sacred by the Hindoos. The natives never hunt, frighten nor molest the peacocks in any way, because they are held sacred to their war god, Kartikeya. In mythological times, when the gods made war upon each other, this deity, the "God of War and Generalissimo of the Armies and Gods," was believed to ride to battle upon a peacock. In consequence of this tradition the pious Hindoo thinks it sacrilege to harm the martial fowl or in any way to show it disrespect. The Rajput warriors uses to go to war wear-

ng peacock feathers in their turbans. They believe these fowls scream when they hear thunder. because the noise is mistaken for the din of battle. It was to me a pretty sight to see these brilliant plumaged birds stalking about on the Grand Trunk road, half tame in their sacred security from molestation. As they strutted proudly about or stood still and spread their gorgeous tails, it seemed to me fit and proper that such bright ornaments of the jungle should be protected from wanton violence at the hands In certain districts the British government

has made laws forbidding the shooting of pea

fowls by English hunting parties, or by soldiers

from the garrisons. This is done from the re-

spect that the government always desires to

show to the religious prejudices of the natives. In other provinces, however, the natives, while they refrain from molesting the sacred fowls themselves, offer no objections to the shooting of them by English sportsmen. Where there is no native prejudices to be consulted, the government rather encourages the sport than otherwise. The officers and soldiers of the garrisons are usually keen sportsmen, and every facility is granted them for peafowl hunting, because the sport is considered excellent training in the use of fire-arms. The true Anglo-Indian sportsman scorns to shoot peafowls with anything but a rifle, because, with a shotgun, sport is little else than mere slaughter. With a rifle, however, the killing becomes a matter of skill, and soldiers who spend a good share of their time in shooting at flying pea-

shooters on the field of battle. Protection Will Help the Work.

cocks with their rifles, would be sure to acquit

themselves all the more creditably as sharp-

Atlanta Constitution. The New Orleans Picayune says that the South must look to manufacturing as her road time ran on. At last when the appointed bour to future greatness. Unoubtedly manufacturhad been considerably overrun he began to | ing builds up cities and new towns, thus creating home markets for our farmers. This increases the value of our agricultural products, and the price of our lands, and fills up the country with a population who, instead of compet-ing with the farmers, become their customers.

> An experienced traveler says: "The most troublesome companion a person can have, while

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